BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

Calendar for 1864.

1864. JANY.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

Important Decision.

An important case was decided at Salisbury, on Monday, before Judge Pearson, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, contesting the Constitutionality of the act of Congress demanding service of principals who have furnished substitutes

Judge Pearson has accordingly decided the recent Act of Congress to conscribe persons who have furnished substitutes for the war, to be unconstitutional. He has, however, made an arrangement with Gov. Bragg, the Attorney for the Confederate States, as follows:

Bragg will take up the case of Walton, upon which the argumonts were made, by *certiorori*, to the Supreme Court which meets in June. And the Judge, in every similar case before him, has recognized the party in the sum of $1000, to report himself to the Enrolling Officer of his County or District, within three days after the decision in Walton's case shall be made known to him, in case the decision shall be against Walton.

[illegible] has been made how to proceed [illegible] cations for exemption [illegible] order from the War Dep[illegible] effect that "*applications for* [illegible] *must be made, in all cases, to the* [illegible] *officer.*"

All applications addressed direct to War Department, Bureau of Conscription, will be invariably returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus lose time and prolong suspense.

Persons presenting applications, for special exemption, according to Circular No. 4, from Bureau of Conscription, with *any show of merit*, will not be molested until action is taken by that Bureau.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—In this issue will be found the bill suspending the *habeas corpus*. Congress has thus clothed the President with extraordinary power, and as it is now the law, the people of North Carolina, as a law-abiding people, will, of course, submit, and throw no obstacles in the way of its execution.

☞ In this paper will be found the Military, the Currency, and the Tax Bills, as they finally passed Congress; and are now laws of the land.

The following is a brief synopsis of the principal features of these bills:

The currency bill provides that the holders of non-interest bearing notes, over five dollars, are allowed till the first of April, east of the Mississippi, and till the first of July west of the Mississippi, to fund in twenty years bonds, at four per cent. All notes not funded or paid to the government in taxes or dues within that time, are taxed thirty-three and a third per cent., and fundable till the first of January next, after which they are to be taxed one hundred per cent. One hundred dollar notes, not presented within the time here named, will be no longer receivable in the payment of public dues, and are to be taxed ten per cent. per month in addition to the thirty-three and a third per cent The present issue of notes shall continue till the 1st of April, after which the new issue is authorized to be kept within reasonable limits.

The tax bill levies five per cent. on all real, personal and mixed property, stocks, bank bills and solvent credits, and twenty per cent on profits, incomes, &c.

The military bill declares all between 17 and 50 in the service during the war. All between 18 and 45 are to be retained under existing organizations, while all between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 are to be enrolled for State defence Provost, hospital and conscript guard duty are all to be performed by men between 18 and 45 who are unfit for field service.

The bill exempts all unfit for the field, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures and other Confederate and State officers; preachers regularly engaged in the work of the ministry; one editor to each newspaper now published and such employees as are indispensable; one apothecary regularly engaged in business on and since the 10th of October, 1862; physicians over thirty who have been seven years in practice; presidents and teachers of schools that have twenty scholars; one person on a farm of fifteen field hands, said persons to give bond and security that they will deliver to the Government one hundred pounds of bacon and beef for every hand, and sell the surplus at the government schedule rates; officers of railroads, and the President and Secretary of War are authorized to grant exemptions as heretofore reported.

THE ADDRESS OF CONGRESS.—The joint committee of the two Houses, appointed under a resolution to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States, made a report, which is too lengthy for our columns this week.

The address opens with a review of what has been accomplished under adverse circumstances, and invites attention to the prospects ahead and the duty of every citizen in this crisis. Throughout, its tone is hopeful and encouraging, and concludes with an exhortation to be of good cheer, and spare no labor nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to be victorious in the ensuing spring campaign, &c.

The address is signed by all the members of the House of Representatives, and by the Committee on the part of the Senate. We will publish the address next week, or at least a comprehensive synopsis of the same.

FUNDING OF TREASURY NOTES.—Secretary Memminger gives notice to all holders of Treasury Notes not bearing interest that they may exchange the same immediately, at the office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to four per cent. bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the first of April ensuing; after which all notes over the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at sixty-six and two-thirds cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, *and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.*

The Enrollment.

Notice is given, by order of Col. Mason, [illegible]

[illegible] ed to be [illegible] says his [illegible] which is an [illegible] movement is of some im[illegible]

The defences of Mobile are said to be formidable.

Mr. J. B. Ellis, messenger of the Pioneer Express Company, reports that, from all that could be gathered from rumour at Meridian, the destination of the Yankees is undoubtedly Mobile. He saw a Federal cap, that had been captured after the Yankees crossed Pearl river, with a red ribbon around it, on which the words "Mobile or Hell" were printed in large letters.

The Montgomery Mail, in speaking of the situation of affairs, says:

Gen. Polk's troops were in line of battle Sunday at Chunkey river, 20 miles west of Meridian. The enemy were reported at Lake station, about 25 miles further west. Up to yesterday Meridian was still in our possession, though all the stores had been removed. This embraces everything of a reliable nature we can gather in the way of news from the Mississippi front.

The main column of the enemy is at Meridian. A detachment have occupied Lauderdale on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and a portion of a column of mounted infantry occupy Aberdeen

Forrest's command is said to be near West Point Mississippi.

A dispatch to President Davis from the Governor of Florida, states that Gen. Finegan reports that he met the enemy near Lake City, Fla., on the 10th and defeated him with great loss, capturing 5 pieces of artillery and held possession of the battle field, with the killed and wounded of the enemy, captured a large number of prisoners. Our loss 250 killed and wounded

From Kinston.—Kinston, Feb. 16—J. S. Brock, Wm. Haddock, C. Hufman, Stephen Jones, A. J. Britton, J. J. Summerlen, Wm H. Daugh ry, Lewis Taylor, Lewis Freeman and John Freeman, of Nethercutt's Battalion; and W. D. Jones of Wright's Battalion, and Joseph Brock of the 27th N. C. Regiment, and C. R. Cuthrell, of Latham's Battery, were all hanged in this place on yesterday, by order of court martial for deserting their comrades, and taking up arms on the enemy's side. I am informed that three more of these deserters are to be hanged here in a few days—making 23 within the last two weeks, all of which were captured by our troops in the late expedition against Newbern.

News from the front represents the Yankees as being 12,000 strong at their outposts at Batchelor's Creek, and are strengthening their breastworks and rebuilding their block houses that were destroyed by our troops at the time we attempted to take Newbern.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Large Reward.—Six firms, the owners of the 1025 bales of cotton destroyed by fire in Wilmington last week, have offered a reward of *fifty thousand dollars* for the detection of the incendiaries who set fire to it.

Protection to Sheep—The Legislature of Virginia has prohibited the killing of sheep for market, under a penalty of $50 in every instance; and makes the owner of a dog which kills sheep responsible for its value.

The results of the Northern draft last summer were as follows: Exempted for disability, 75,000; exempted for other causes, 74,000; paid commutation, 41,000; procured substitutes, 24,000; drafted and served, 11,000.

LOCAL.—J. G. Sides, Esq., having resigned the office of Mayor, the Board of Commissioners elected Joshua Boner, Esq, to fill the vacancy.

FASTING AND PRAYER.—Both houses of Congress have appointed Friday, the 8th of April, as a day of fasting and prayer.

THE STANDARD SUSPENDED.—The Standard of Tuesday says: "The publication of the Standard is for the present suspended. Due notice will be given of the resumption of publication." The reason not given.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.—J. R. Cobbs, Esq., has become associated with Messrs Ingold & Co., as editor, in the conduct of the Greensborough Patriot,

YANKEE MEN AND MONEY.—The N. York World sums up Lincoln's various calls for troops since the war began, as follows:—

April 15, 1861,	75,000
May 4, 1861,	64,748
From July to December, 1861,	500,000
July 1, 1862,	300,000
August 4, 1862,	300 000
Draft, summer of 1863,	300,000
February 1, 1864,	500,000
Total,	2,089,748

The World also sums up the various loans and issues of greenbacks, and shows the indebtedness of the Yankee government to be $3,774,912,800. Nearly four thousand millions of dollars! It is true that this debt is expected to supply the means to carry on the war to the end of this fiscal year, but that is only 4½ months off; and the debt is put down at that stupendous sum on the 1st of July, 1864.—But that is not all. The States, the counties, and the towns, all over the North, are involved in something like the same proportion.

SPRING COURTS.

Arrangement by the Superior Court Judges for the Spring Circuits:

1st Circuit	Judge Shipp,	Edenton.
2d	" "	Saunders, Newbern.
3d	" "	French, Raleigh.
4th	" "	Gilliam, Hillsborough
5th	" "	Heath, Wilmington.
6th	" "	Osborne, Salisbury.
7th	" "	Reade, Morganton.
8th	" "	Howard, Buncombe.

Raleigh Confederate

☞ The whole number of escaped Yankee officers re-captured up to yesterday, and returned to the Libby, was sixty-five, leaving forty-four yet to be caught.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated the 16th, announces the arrival on that day of twenty-six more Yankee prisoners of the number escaped from the Libby prison.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE ADVANCE ON MOBILE.

Sherman continues his advance on Mobile and a battle may be looked for at an early day, for he will not be permitted to march quietly into that city. The place is strongly fortified and if our forces fall back to the defences there before giving battle the chances will only be the better to annihilate Sherman's whole army. He is making a bold move but we trust it is to be the death of him. The Examiner, of Friday, says:

The news from the Southwest is important. Sherman continues uninterruptedly to advance upon Mobile by the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. An official dispatch to the War Department yesterday announces that he has arrived at Quitman, a village on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one hundred miles from Mobile.

Though the enemy has not yet met with opposition, we feel authorized in saying that he will not be permitted to take possession of Mobile without a desperate battle.

This advance of the enemy is, beyond comparison, the boldest movement of the war. On the 12th instant Sherman, with between twenty-five and thirty thousand men, provided with twenty days cooked rations, left Vicksburg and took up the line of march eastward, tearing up the railroad and bridges in his rear. Clearly he meditates no step backward

The moving spirit in this army is one J. B. McPherson, of Ohio, a very young officer, with the rank in the regular army of junior captain of the corps of engineers, and the rank in the provisional army of brigadier. This is the man who made Grant famous, and he is now to try what he can do for Sherman, who is himself a man of ability, and in every way the superior of Grant. Since the beginning of the war success has invariably attended the plans of McPherson; it was he who planned the bold and successful movement upon Vicksburg. We hope his good luck has bred in him a rashness that will be his ruin

The Examiner of Saturday has the following additional news from Mobile:

The following dispatch was received at the War Department last night:

MOBILE, Feb. 19—2 p. m.

Gen S. Cooper, &c.:

Farragut has not renewed his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies off the pass in the sound The weather is too bad for action. Sherman's corps is not advancing down the Mobile and Ohio road. No landing has yet been reported in the direction of Pascagoula.

D. H. MAURY,
Major General.

An official dispatch was also received, in the course of the day, which reduces the enemy's demonstration at Quitman to a very unimportant affair. Former dispatches overrated the enemy's force. Gen Maury reported yesterday that he had made a close reconnoissance of the enemy's force at that point (which is about [illegible] miles from Mobile) and that it [illegible] and men.

The Alabama.—This vessel is making a sensation in the East. Late Java papers are full of her. Nov. 16th she captured the Amanda and cargo of 315 tons of sugar and 4000 bales of hemp. Next day she took the Winged Racer and sugar cargo. Both vessels were burned. They are valued at $440.000. The London Post says.—"The great topic of the East India press by this mail, is, of course, the Alabama, her late manœuvres and probable future tactics occupying much of their space. The American flag, however is fast disappearing, ships taking shelter under that of Peru, Prussia and Portugal. Risks in American bottoms are point blank refused by Eastern Insurance offices and by this mail only one ship is reported loading under the American flag. Meanwhile the cause of all this consternation is quietly cruising in the Straits of Sunda, patiently waiting for coming prizes."

THE CAPTURE OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We have already given an account from the Baltimore American of the capture of an express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Thursday week. The capture of this train was made by Major Gilmer's battalion of independent rangers at a point in Jefferson county known as Brown's Shop, about midway between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg—At both of these points there was a heavy force of the enemy, and, after the capture of the train was discovered, detachments were sent out to intercept Gilmer's band. The train was the Express from Baltimore, and on board of it were eighty armed Yankee's all of whom with their arms, fell into Gilmer's hand. Major Gilmer's force consisted of but twenty-eight men. Among the passengers on board the train was ex Senator Bright, of Indiana, who is reported to have rather enjoyed his capture by our forces.

The results of the capture were about $100,000 in greenbacks, 100 fine revolvers, a large lot of sabres, several gold watches and many other articles of value.

Being closely pursued by a heavy column of the enemy, Maj. Gilmer found it necessary to let the prisoners off, which he did with great regret.

GOOD SIGNS.—In the Yankee Congress, the Administration has endeavored to get a repeal of the law authorizing drafted men to buy out by paying $300. But the House refused to repeal, 73 to 26. They then tried to get the commutation raised from $300 to 400, Rejected Next they proposed that when a man paid his $300 he should be liable to the next draft, instead of being exempted for three years Rejected, 79 to 49. These are remarkable votes, in a body containing a large administration majority They indicate that the people are opposed to going into the army, and that their Representatives dare not take steps to force them in.

A new Mediterranean island has come to the surface off Palermo, It is a volcanic phenomenon, and appeared for the first time a few years since, and was taken possession [illegible] Italian Govern[illegible] disappeared [illegible] and [illegible] ed societies [illegible] me to take obser[illegible] be of great scientific [illegible]

Our President's Home—The home of President Davis and his brother Joe, in Mississippi is now in the hands of the Yankees. They have converted it, say their papers, into a negro camp. The estate was once highly improved, but it is now in mournful ruins

[Published by Request.]

From the Iredell Express.

CAMP OF THE 28TH N. C. REGIMENT,
January 29th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: I write you a few lines from our camp near Liberty Mills, on the Rapidan We are on the left flank of the Army of Northern Virginia, Gen. Lane's Brigade is all in camp at this place We have good winter quarters, and are very comfortably fixed up—much better housed than we were last winter,—have all got good clothes, except shoes; we are very destitute in that line The good people at home would do us great service to send their friends and relatives all the shoes they can, for it does seem that we will never get shoes enough to shoe us all again. It is a shame that such troops as these should be compelled to go barefooted in the dead of winter, as many of our men now have to do. The health of the 28th is very good; perhaps more can be said about the health of this Regiment than any other in the service, there having been but one death in the Regiment by disease since April, 1863. Very remarkable, but true. A great many are going home on furlough now; over 125 men have gone home on furlough from this Regiment since the 1st of Oct. last. Our regiment was over 630 men present for duty before there were any furloughs given; it is the strongest one, new or old that is in the Army of Northern Virginia. There never has been altogether over 100 conscripts in it—and was the first Regiment from the State of North Carolina to re-enlist and organize in the service of the Confederate States.—It has been commanded the last seven months by the *brave* and *gallant* Lt. Col, SPEER, of Yadkin. He is a *cool* and *daring* man in the hour of danger has not missed a day's duty with his Regiment since the 1st of Nov., 1862; has been with it in all the battles and marches that the Regiment has been in since that time—is a good officer and *disciplinarian*, and loved by all his men.

We are getting plenty of Government rations; and, with what our friends at home are sending and bringing us, have more provisions and good things than ever was known before. We are all living high, and in fine spirits. If the men and women at home who are so *badly whipped*, and think we are starving, will only come out here, they will see that we have a *tremendous army* and one that is not *starved*, nor *whipped*, and one that will not be *whipped* by the Yankees, if the *people at home will do their duty*,—will only go to work with all their might to support the army and country, and *quit* their *croaking* about being *whipped* before the army says they are whipped. Is it not very strange that the people at home will get out of *heart* and *whipped* before we do who have to go through all the hardships and dangers? Mr. Editor, you must get our good people out of that notion; and every man must do his duty and stand at his post. The people are all right, if it was not for a few men who are dissatisfied because they can't be the men who lead in this great work.—They had better take their musket and come into the army, and then every thing will go right. A *determination* to be free, and act accordingly, and all will be right. The army is *invincible*. May the blessings of Heaven be with us, and may we soon drive the vandal foe to his home and secure our peace, when we shall be free—is the desire of A SOLDIER.

MARRIED:

In this place, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. J. L. BELO and Miss E. A. VOGLER,—all of this place.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE THEREOF IN CERTAIN CASES.

A Bill to Suspend the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain Cases.

"Whereas, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides in Article 1, Section 9, Paragraph 3, that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said Article 1, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of these States; and whereas the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger, which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection; now, therefore,

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of *habias corpus* be, and the same is hereby, suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority, and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the following cases and no other:

I Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the government of the Confederate States.

II. Of conspiracies to overthrow the government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States.

III. Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

IV Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

V. Of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service: *Provided*, That in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

VI. Of spies and other emissaries of the enemy.

VII. Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States.

[illegible] the Confederate States, or [illegible] adhere to the enemy.

XII. Of unlawful burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

XIII. Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government by destroying, or attempting to destroy, the vessels or arms, or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

Sec. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested, or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

Sec. 3. That during the suspension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him a prisoner for any of the causes herein before specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force.

Sec. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

THE VOTE ON THE MILITARY BILL.—As a matter of interesting record, we annex the vote in the House of Representatives on the Military Bill recently passed by Congress—Of the North Carolina delegation, Messrs. Kenan, Lander and McLean voted *for* the bill; and Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Bridgers, Davidson, Gaither, McDowell and Smith voted *against* it. The following is the vote in full:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Botoler, Boyce, Breckinridge, H. W. Bruce, E. M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Christman, Clark, Conrad, Dargan, De Jarnett, Dupre, Elliott, Funsten, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Hilton, Ingram, Johnson, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McLean, McRae, Miles, Miller, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Russel, Swan, Vest, Villere, Welch, and Wright of Texas—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bridgers, Clapp, Clopton, Collier, Curry, Davidson, Ewing, Farrow, Foster, Gaither, Graham, Henly, Holder, Jones, Martin, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Murrerlynn, Preston, Sexton, Simpson, Singleton, Smith of North Carolina, Staples, Strickland, Trippo, and Mr. Speaker—32.

Another Important Arrival.—We are exceedingly gratified this morning to have a telegram from Raleigh announcing the safe arrival of the State's steamer Ad-Vance, with another valuable cargo, the sixth she has brought in. Of course the 700 bales of cotton she carried out are now safe at Bermuda and converted into $200,000 in sterling exchanged equal to upwards of four millions of dollars of currency.

RAISE VEGETABLES.—We commend the advice of the Columbus (Ga.,) Times to our own people. That paper says:

We again urge upon our planting friends the policy and duty of preparing for a bountiful crop of vegetables for their negroes. There is not, by a large amount, meat enough in the Confederacy to allow full rations to the army and people, negroes included. The army must be fed, we all know, and the smoke house of the planter must furnish the subsistence The meat rations of the negro must be reduced to at least two pounds per week. With a plenty of vegetables, this is sufficient, or will do very well. Without that addition, the negroes will suffer. Let every planter, then, put in at least a half acre in collards to every ten hands. If he will manure the ground highly, that half acre will be worth to him a thousand dollars or more.—Now is the time to plant them. Don't mind cold weather. It won't hurt them In three months from to-day we will receive the thanks of every man who adopts this advice.

BLOCKADE GOODS.—At the recent sale of blockade goods in Wilmington we notice very little deviation from former prices. Spool cotton 200 yds. brought $15.50 per doz; Pins $7.25 to $16 50 per pack; bleached shirting $3 25 to $4.80; L. C. Hndkfs $48 doz; blue broadcloth $62.50; do, $26 to $101.00; sewing silk $180 00 per lb; extra cavalry boots $160; kip bluchers $30 50 to $36; men's gaiters $47 to 349; ladies kid boots $56; girl's and children's shoes $26; French waxed calf skins $10.10 to $10.70 per doz; letter paper $64 to $74; note $41; Post $41 to $150; royal $186 per ream; cotton cards $50.50 to $62; nails $1 67½ per lb; champagne $280.00; holland gin $40 gal; coffee $7 50 to 7.75; salmon $385 bbl; $9 37½ lb; black tea $12,50; green tea $15.50; tin plate $285 to $150; quinine $58 50 to $60; cod liver oil $187.50; castor oil $40 to $47 gal; kerosene oil $28 gal; ground pepper $9 25; alchohol $19 to $70 gal; epsom salts $165 to $2; rope 7.50 lb; bagging $70.25.

THE MANNER IN WHICH HIGH PRICES ARE KEPT UP.—The Mobile Tribune has some very truthful remarks upon the manner in which the present high prices are sustaind.—The Tribune discourses thus:

"But a large portion of the public is responsible for this and kindred evils. In other words our people of means seem to be helping the extortioners. He who goes to auction sale and buys hams at five dollays a pound, is, in effect although not in culpability no better than the one who sells at that price. By buying in this way he keeps up the belief of scarcity, which is the chief purpose of the seller to promote. Every man who gives an exhorbitant price for what he can dispense with, is therefore working into the hands of those whom he abuses and condemns. Some things we must buy. We have no alternative. We cannot go barefooted, though shoes be a hundred [illegible] unless we have not the money [illegible] but we can do without [illegible] &c.")

[illegible] Our own want of self [illegible] of much of the extortion [illegible] ed. If the people would only [illegible] and practice coonemy in the purchasing [illegible] articles they do not need, the prices of many things would tumble rapidly.

MEANS AND RESOURCES.—The census of 1860 gives the following valuations of property in the Confederate States:

Virginia, $793,249,681; Noth Carolina $3, 58,739,399; South Carolina, $548,138,754; Georgia, $645,895,237; Florida, $73,101,500; Alabama. 495 237,078; Mississippi, $607,324, 911; Louisiana, $502,118,568; Arkansas, $219 256 478; Texas; $65,200,614; Tennessee, $4, 93,903,892; Kentucky, $528.212,689; Missouri, $501, 214,398.

These sums make in the aggregate $6,231, 593, 198 It would be moderate to say, that the valuation of 1860, averaged and aggregated to suit the enhanced prices of the present time should be multiplied five-fold, which would produce the sum of $31,157,965,990. From this deduct what may be supposed to have been destroyed by the war (including runaway and stolen slaves) and the proportion of property inaccessible and unavailable by reason of the presence of the enemy, and an approximate estimate may be formed of the taxable means and capacity of the country.

Only let the currency be saved from suffocation, and the ability of the Confederate States to supply means for carrying on the war is well nigh exhaustible.—[Richmond Whig.

INTERESTING STATISTICS—ASSESSMENT OF WAR TAX.—By a report recently made to Congress, we have the valuations of the different species of property embraced within the provisions of the tax act of August 19th, 1861. The following principal items will be interesting:

Real estate,	$1,398,719,759 64
Slaves,	1,480,399,656 17
Merchandise,	67,521,668 52
Bank stock,	94,465,231 46
Railroad and other corporation stock,	51 502,063 12
Money at interest,	498,765,468 70
Cash on hand,	41 300,341 88
Horses, cattle, &c.,	44 563,258 26

The sum of the several aggregates (we have only enumerated the principal) is $4.220,755, 334 21.—[Rich'd Examiner.

ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.—The following is an abstract of the estimates made in some of the departments of the appropriations necessary to cover the period between the 1st January 1864, and 30 June, 1864.

Quartermaster General,	$320,028,745
Commissary General,	57,988,000
Surgeon General,	17,020,000
Engineer Bureau,	10,000,000
Ordnance Bureau,	23,000,000
Nitre and Mining Bureau,	9,500 000
Adjutant General's office,	50,000
Bureau of War,	242,125
Conscript service,	
Contingent Fund,	250,000

A Fierce Battle.—The trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle-field of Gettysburg for the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Historical Societies They will attest the fierceness of the conflict there, one of them having 250 bullet holes in the space of twenty-one feet, and the other having 110 in the same space.

Poetry.

ANGEL MUSIC.

When the twilight weeps neath the azure veil,
And the sweet flowers sigh as the day grows pale,
Then an angel comes on her silver wings,
And a golden harp in her hand she brings;
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I hush my breath while the angel sings!

O! the love rays fall from her dew filled eye,
Like the soft star-beams from a twilight sky,
And she fans my brow with her fragrant wings,
While she gently strikes on the golden strings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I weep for joy while the angel sings!

Like the soft South wind, when he woos the flowers,
Like the glad bird's note in his love-wreath'd bowers,
Like the thrilling sigh of the wind's harp-strings,
Are the rapture-tones that the angel sings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Glad breathings flow,
And I dream of love while the angel sings!

Like the plaintive voice of the moaning pine,
Like the wild, wild wail of the heaving brine,
Like the groans that sweep on the nightwind's wings,
Is the strange, sad song that the angel sings!
Dark, deep and low,
Sad moanings flow,
And I weep o'er the lost while the angel sings!

Then a lofty strain on the rich harp swells,
And the soul of bliss in its music dwells;
And the tide of Song o'er the glowing strings
Flows fresh and free from the Eden springs!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich breathings flow,
And I dream of Heaven while the angel sings!

The People's Press.

THE MILITARY, CURRENCY AND TAX BILLS.

The injunction of secrecy having been removed on last evening from these important Bills, we set aside all other matter to lay them before the reader.

They are the most vigourous acts of legislation ever attempted on this continent, and will prove as equal in their operation as circumstances would, perhaps, admit. We think they will at least be sure to fulfill the chief objects, the reduction of the currency and the support of the army. Much may be pardoned if these things are done. These laws will, of course, fail to give universal satisfaction but that could only be attained by acts which would fill the army without putting any man in the ranks and turn paper into silver dollars without diminishing their number. Unfortunately this is impossible; and we are inclined to think that Congress has done the best that could be expected in the present situation:

Richmond Examiner.

THE MILITARY BILL.

"Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, s all be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

"Sec. 2. That all the persons aforesaid, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, now in service shall be retained during the present [illegible] with the United States, in the same [illegible] battalions and companies to which [illegible] at the passage of this act, [illegible] zation and officers, unless [illegible] or discharged, in accordance [illegible] regulations for the government [illegible] *vided*, that companies from one [illegible] against their consent, expressed at the [illegible] regiments or battalions from another State, [illegible] have the privilege of being transferred to organizations of troops, in the same arm of the service, from the States in which said companies were raised; and the soldiers from one State, in companies from another State, shall be allowed, if they desire it, a transfer to organizations from their own States, in the same arm of the service.

"Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of six months from the firs day of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars in a six per cent. Government bond, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, shall be paid to every non commissioned officer, musician and private who shall then be in service, or in the event of his death, previous to the period of such payment, then to the person or persons who would be entitled by law to receive the arrearages of his pay; but no one shall be entitled to the bounty therein provided who shall at any time, during the period of six months next after the said first day of April, be absent from his command without leave.

"Sec 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be relieved from the operation of this act by reason of having been heretofore discharged from the army, where no disability now exists; nor shall those who have furnished substitutes be any longer exempted by reason thereof: *Provided*, that no person, heretofore exempted on account of religious opinions and who has paid the tax levied to relieve him from service shall be required to render military service under this act.

"Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, shall enroll themselves at such times and places, and under such regulations, as the President may prescribe, the time allowed not being less than thirty days for those east, and sixty days for those west of the Mississippi river, and any person who shall fail so to enroll himself, without a reasonable excuse therefor, to be judged of by the President, shall be placed in service in the field for the war, in the same manner as though they were between the ages of 18 and 45: *Provided*, that the persons mentioned in this section shall constitute a reserve for State defence and detail duty, and shall not be required to perform service out of the State in which they reside.

"Sec. 6. That all persons required by the fifth section of this act to enroll themselves may within thirty days after the passage thereof, east of the Mississippi river, and within sixty days, if west of said river, form themselves into volun ary organizations of companies, battalions, or regiments, and elect their own officers; said organizations to conform to the existing laws; and having so organized, to tender their services as volunteers during the war to the President; and if such organizations shall furnish proper muster rolls, as now organized, and deposit a copy thereof with the enrolling officer of their district, which shall be equivalant to enrollment, they may be accepted as minute men for service in such State but in no event to be taken out of it. Those who do not so volunteer and organize, shall enroll themselves as before provided; and may, by the President, be required to assemble at convenient places of rendezvous, and be formed or organized into companies, battalions and regiments under regulations to be prescribed by him; and shall have the right to elect their company and regimental officers; and all troops organized under this act for State defence, shall be entitled, while in actual service, to the same pay and allowance as troops now in the field.

"Sec. 7. That any person who shall fail to attend at the place of rendezvous as required by the authority of the President, without a sufficient excuse, to be judged of by him, shall be liable to be placed in service in the field for the war, as if he were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

"Sec. 8. That hereafter the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guards, agents, employees or labourers in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, in the Ordnance Bureau, and clerks and employees of navy agents, as also in the execution of the enrollment act, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and who by the report of a Board of army surgeons shall be reported as unable to perform active service in the field, but capable of performing some of the above said duties, specifying which, and when those persons shall have been assigned to those duties as far as practicable, the President shall assign or detail to their performance such bodies of troops, or individuals, required to be enrolled under the fifth section of this act, as may be needed for the discharge of such duties: *Provided*, that persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen shall be assigned to those duties: *Provided further*, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detailing artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaus herein mentioned.

"Sec. 9. That any Quartermaster, or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary, or Assistant Commissary (other than those serving with brigades or regiments in the field). or officers in the Ordnance Bureau, or Navy Agents, or Provost Marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter employ or retain in his employment any person in any of their said departments or bureaus, or in any of the duties mentioned in the eighth section of this act, in violation of the provisions hereof, shall, on conviction thereof by a court-martial or military court be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of any department or district commander, upon proof, by the oath of any credible person, that any such officer has violated this provision, immediately to relieve such officer from duty; and said commanders shall take prompt measures to have him tried for such offence; and any commander as aforesaid failing to perform the duties enjoined by this section, shall upon being duly convicted thereof, be discharged from the service.

"Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws granting exemptions from military service be, and the same are hereby, repealed.and hereafter none shall be exempted except the following:

"1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"2 The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members and offices of Congress and of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President, or the Governor of the respective States, may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments, as the case may be.

"3. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind and of the insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of this act, and such employees as said editor may certify, on oath to be indispensible to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State Governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify, on oath to be indispensible to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such on the 10th day of October, 1862, and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of thirty years, who now are, and for the last seven years have been, in the actual and regular practice of their profession, but the term physician shall not include dentists; all presidents and teachers of colleges, theological seminaries, academies and schools, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years next before the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the benefit of this exemption shall extend to those teachers only whose schools are composed of 20 students or more. All superintendents of public [illegible] passage [illegible] cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military service, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager or overseer of said plantation, but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation.

"2. Such person shall first execute a bond, payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form, and with such security, and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War within twelve months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or, at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of nett beef (said beef to be delivered on foot,) for each able-bodied slave on said farm or plantation, within the above said ages, whether said slaves in the field or not, which said bacon or pork and beef shall be paid for by the Government at the prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act: Provided, that when the persons thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligence, to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for, and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on the said farm or plantation, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same, to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain or other provisions, to be delivered by such persons as aforesaid at equivalent rates.

"3. Such persons shall further bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year while his exemption continues, to the Government or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act: Provided, that any person so exempted as aforesaid shall be entitled to a credit of twenty-five per cent. on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act: Provided further, that persons coming within the provisions of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit there of by reason of having been enrolled since the 1st day of February, 1864.

"4. In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, may exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and the families of soldiers. He may, also, grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service: Provided, that such exemption shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseers shall fail diligently to employ, in good faith, his own skill, capital and labour exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for like articles by the Commissioners of the State under the Impressment Act.

"5. The president, treasurer, auditor and superintendent of any railroad company engaged in transportation for the Government, and such officers and employees thereof as the president or superintendent shall certify on oath to be indispensable to the efficient operation of said railroad: Provided, that the number of persons so exempted by this act on any railroad shall not exceed one person for each mile of such road in actual use for military transportation; and said exempts shall be reported by name and description with the names of any who may have left the employment of said company, or who may have left the employment of said company, or who may cease to be indispensable.

"6. That nothing herein contained shall be constructed as repealing the act approved April the 14th, 1863, entitled an act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks, from military service: Provided, that all the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

"Section 11. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between forty five and fifty years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper: Provided, that the power herein granted to the President to make details, and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind, to the Government by reason of said contract unless the head or secretary of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of said contract: Provided further, That when any such contractor shall fail, diligently and faithfully, to proceed with the execution of such contract his exemption or detail shall cease.

"Section 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

"An Act to be entitled 'An Act to Fund, Tax and Limit the Currency'

"Section 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated, the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of January and July of each year.

"Section 2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section, and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue cirtificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable without interest in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

"Section 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one third cents imposed in the fourth section of this act, be subjected to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or, for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

"Section 4 That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section [illegible] be levied at said dates [illegible] three and one-third [illegible] on the face of [illegible] to said notes [illegible] Treasury, ing deposi- [illegible] and by all Government [illegible] the same whenever [illegible] presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes, as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the first day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty six and two-thirds cents on the dollar; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same at the rate of sixty six and two-thirds cents on the dollar: *Provided*, That notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: *Provided further*, That the right to fund any of said Treasury notes, after the first day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away: *And provided further*, That upon all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

"Section 5. That after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be, and is hereby, revoked: *Provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes, in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues, except export and import duties, to be issued in exchange for old notes at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar by the tax aforesid, may convert the same into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

"Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of any cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged; Provided, that the duties now laid on imports are hereby pledged and shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

"Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds, or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

"Sec. 8. The bonds authorized by the sixth section of this act may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect; and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

"Sec 9. All call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible. If converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes, such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-thirds cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable in new Treasury notes at that rate; but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

"Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the first section of this act, in exchange for their deposits, and specifying the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act: Provided, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

"Sec. 11 That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars, shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the first of July, 1864, east, and until the first of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

"Sec 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be allowed till the first day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax, and those not so subject, shall be—

"Sec. 13. That Treasury notes heretofore issued bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable 1st of January of each and every year.

"Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in case the exigencies of the Government should [illegible] quire it, to pay the [illegible] mand of [illegible] itor whose [illegible] passage of [illegible] in a certi[illegible] a treaty [illegible] ing interest [illegible] num, payable [illegible] only by special [illegible] to be prescribed by the Secretary [illegible] ury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

"Sec 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

"Sec. 16 The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general order for the information of the army and navy.

"Sec. 17. The forty-second section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, appraised May 1st, 1863, is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which, by the first section of this act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be thereafter deemed to be a bond to issue to such holder, a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

THE TAX BILL.

An Act to Lay Additional Taxes for the Common Defence and Support of the Government.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That in addition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved 24th of April, 1863, there shall be levied from the passage of this act, on the subject of taxation hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association or corporation, liable therefor taxes as follows, to wit:

I. Upon the value of property, real and personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. Provided, That from this tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government. Provided, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

Sec. 2. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad and dry-dock companies and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, five per cent.

The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

Sec. 3. I. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, five per cent; and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent; such tax upon money abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

II. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed, five per cent.

Sec 4. Upon profits made in trade and business, as follows:

I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January, 1863, and the first of January, 1865, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceeding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent, made during either of the years 1863 and 1864, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroads manufacturing dry dock, or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

Sec 5. The following exemptions from taxation under this act shall be allowed, to wit:

I. Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; and for each minor child of the family to the further value of one hundred of dollars; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy, or who has died or been killed in the military or naval service, and who was a member of the family when he entered the service, to the further value of five hundred dollars.

II. Property of the widow of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or naval service, or where there is no widow, then of the family, being minor children, to the value of one thousand dollars.

III. Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in the military or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of one thousand dollars, provided that, the above exemptions shall not [illegible] those prop- [illegible] be submitted to [illegible] or assessor.

Sec. 6. That the taxes on property laid for the year 1864, shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of ninety days west of the Mississippi river — The additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1863, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected according to the provisions of the tax and assessment acts of 1863

Sec. 7. So much of the tax act of the 24th day of April, 1863, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the first section of said act, are suspended for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, hire, or interest on property or credits herein taxed *ad valorem*, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes, under the tax act of 1863.

Sec. 8. That the tax imposed by this act on bonds of the Confederate States heretofore issued, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds when held by or for minors or lunatics, shall be exempt from the tax in all cases where the interest on the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

New Advertisements.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity.

Joel Vest and others
vs.
Martha Vest J. Thomas Vest, May Vest, Melvina Vest and Melissa Vest, children of Lewis Vest, dec'd. } Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, on affidavit, that the above defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Peoples' Press," published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 22d day of February, A. D. 1864. D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Feb. 25.—n43 6w.

NOTICE.

I would say to the friends of the following crippled and deceased soldiers of Company "I" 33rd Regt., N. C. Troops, that I have on hand Bounty Money due them from the C. S. A., to wit: Wm. H. Faircloth, J. C. Stone, L. H. Stone, Rob't Tate, L. W. Leinback, and T. G Williams. The proper persons will please call soon and get the money. E. G. ANDERSON.

Feb. 25th, 1864. 43-2w Bethania, N. C.

COLT FORSALE.

I HAVE a young HORSE COLT for sale for Confederate money. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Jan. 14, 1864.

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all persons of whom I have purchased Hay, Oats and Corn, for the Government, that the amount bought will be demanded as soon as I can procure wagons to haul. If those from whom I have bought, will deliver the same to me in Salem, I will pay them for hauling.

I wish to hire four good two horse teams with drivers, to haul in this county, at liberal prices. If preferred, I will board drivers and teams.

GEORGE W. WHEELER,

Salem, Feb. 18. 42-tf. *Government Agent.*

Mail Route for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his MAIL ROUTE from Salem to Madison, privately. Address the subscriber at Winston or Salem.

J. E. HESTER.

Feb. 17, 1864. 42-tf.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber duly qualified as Executor of the estate of LEWIS BELO, deceased, at last December Term of Forsyth County Court, 1863, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. A. VOGLER, *Executor*,

Salem, N. C., Feb, 1864. 41 4t

Notice to Conscripts.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST. } GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Feb. 3, 1864. }

IN accordance with General Orders No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., January 20th, 1864, Commanding Officers of the several Militia Regiments in the 6th Congressional District are requested to cause ALL white males, between the ages of 18 and 45, within their respective commands, to assemble at the following times and places for Examination and Enrollment:

Guilford County, 67th Regiment at Greensboro', Feb. 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th.

Guilford Co., 68th Regiment at Greensborough, Feb. 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th.

Alamance County, 48th Regiment, at Graham, March 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Forsyth County, 71st Regiment at Winston, March 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

Forsyth County, 121st Regiment at Winston, March 11th, 12th 14th and 15th.

Stokes County, 72d Regiment at Danbury, March 16th, 17th 18th and 19th

Rockingham Co., 69th Regiment at Wentworth, March 22d, 23d 24th and 25th.

Rockingham Co., 70th Regiment at Weatworth, March 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.

Caswell County, 47th Regiment at Yanceyville, March 31st, April 1st, 2d and 3d.

Person County, 44th Regiment at Roxborough, April 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

This call embraces ALL persons, whether previously exempted or not, without regard to occupation or profession.

Commanding Officers of the several Regiments are required to order ONLY ONE-FOURTH of the companies of their respective Regiments to report on the first day of enrollment, and a FOURTH each succeeding day, so that individuals and laborers may not be unnecessarily detained.

Persons who fail to report at the times appointed, will be treated as deserters, unless good reasons are given for their absence.

J. H. ANDERSON, Capt. and Enrolling Officer, 6th Cong. Dist. N. C.

HEAD QUARTERS EXAMINING BOARD, } 6th Congressional District, Feb. 3, 1864. }

Pursuant to orders received from Headquarters of Conscription for North Carolina, in regard to all men liable to Conscription, under recent act of Congress, approved Dec. 28th, 1863, the Medical Examining Board for this District, will conduct in accordance with the above named times [illegible] persons heretofore granted [illegible] Exemption from the Examining [illegible] District are hereby ordered to report at the above named times and places for [illegible]

[illegible] H. EDWARDS, [illegible]con, P. A. C. S., Ch'n, R. W. GLENN, M. D. JOHN M. HINES, M. D. } Examining Board 6th Cong. Dist. N. C.

Feb. 11, 1864. 41-4w

Adj't and Insp'r General's Office. RICHMOND, Feb. 4, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond Va., Feb. 4, 1864. }

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 8.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H Forney, are hereby declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga, and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

ROB'T OULD, Agent of Exchange.

By order (Signed) S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

feb. 11-6t

☞ Confederate newspapers copy six times and forward bills to the War Department.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of Soldiers. The Special Courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Raleigh, Feb. 8, 1864. 41-3w

☞ All the papers in the State will copy three times and forward accounts as above.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C, February 15th, 1864.

James Bell,		Wm. Goslin,	
Jacob Bowden,		Mrs Jane Haley,	
William Badger,	2	Miss Phebe Hedgecough,	
Mrs Susan Canady,			
Jno. S. Clark,		Mrs. Batie Holder,	
Miss Mary Cook,		" J. J. Ingram,	
Mrs. Elizabeth Crause		R. H. Linville,	
Dr. Cooper,		P. N. Motsinger,	
Dr. C. D. Davis,		G. W. Norwood,	
Dr. John Davis,		Mrs. Catharine Null,	
A. P. Eckel,		L. P. Olds,	
Mrs. Indiana Finch,	3	Jno D. Riley,	
S. Fountain,	2	Eli Rominger,	
Miss Eliza J. Foy,		Mrs. Eliza Teague,	
Charles Gates,		B. W. Tearcey,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C, Feb 15, 1864.

FURS WANTED.

I WISH to buy all kinds of furs, for which I will pay the highest market price.

I will likewise exchange hats for wheat, corn, rye, hay, butter, lard, tallow syrup, home-spun cloth of all kinds cotton woolen or linen;—in fact almost all kinds of produce farmers may have.

THOS. J. BONER.

Nov. 25th, 1863. 29-tf.